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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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- 1. The military training area (Vojensky vycvikovy tabor-VVT) at Glaserwald (N50/Q17) was set up in 1952 and the Army first held exercises in the area of Glaserwald and Dobra Voda on 12 June 1952. This training area was set up for the 2nd Rifle Division, which had its headquarters at Susice.
- 2. The training area stretches from a point west of Nova Hurka eastwards along the road leading to Glaserwald and the village of Dobra Voda. The entire area is three or four kilometers by 15 kilometers in size.
- 3. In summer 1952, the headquarters of the 2nd Rifle Division moved from Susice to Nova Hurka. The inhabitants of the village were evacuated and the headquarters moved into well preserved houses. Brigadier General Kolovratnik was the commanding officer of the training area, but he had a Soviet Colonel (nu), who was appointed his advisor. The headquarters offices were located in the Sluci Tah inn, two kilometers from Nova Hurka. The inn, which is situated on the south side of the Nova Hurka-Glaserwald road, is a one-story house, 10 by 20 meters in size and well preserved.
- 4. Next to the inn there are two small villas which are used as living quarters and offices. There are also officers' living quarters and offices in the former school building at Nova Hurka. The school is 500 meters east of Nova Hurka on the south side of the road.
- 5. The filing room for secret documents of the 2nd Rifle Division is located in the building containing the Sluci Tah inn.
- 6. The headquarters of a Signal company are in a two-story building at the crossroads at Glaserwald. The dispensary for the 2nd Rifle Division is in two houses at Glaserwald about 300 meters east of the crossroads on the north side of the road.

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## 25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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- 7. Counterintelligence (Obranne zpravodajstvi-OBZ) headquarters was at Dobra Voda, as well as an SNB and a Border Guard (PS) station. Some civilians employed by the Czechoslovak State Forests were still living at Dobra Voda.
- 8. All the enlisted men of the 2nd Rifle Division, about 10,000 or 12,000 men, lived in tents. The tent camp of the 26th Rifle Regiment was located west of Nova Hurka on the south side of the road leading to the border, and the encampment reached to the woods. The tents were two or three meters high and 2.5 by four meters in area.
- 9. Enlisted men of the 23rd Rifle Regiment, from Nyrsko, of the 10th Artillery Regiment, from Prachatice, and of the 25th Artillery Regiment, from Klatovy, were billeted in a tent camp located in a small forest east of the Sluci Tah inn.
- 10. Food, ordnance and stores for armored units were located in new wooden huts well hidden in a forest west of Nova Hurka. The food stores for the whole division were at Nova Hurka, where rations were issued to the individual regiments.
- 11. The artillery regiments of the division were equipped with 57-mm. anti-aircraft guns with barrels 4.5 meters long and a range of 8,000 meters. There were six or seven such guns at the training area. Guns belonging to the regiments from Klatovy and Prachatice were kept in the open, southwest of Nova Hurka.
- 12. One motor pool used by all the regiments was located between the tent camp and the gun park, south of the road. There were about 500 vehicles in this pool. The regiments from Klatovy and Prachatice used trucks for towing their 25X1 guns. Anti-aircraft guns were towed by Steyr trucks and the mortars by Praga RNs. Fuel was kept in barrels and each regiment had its own fuel dump.
- 13. Mortars of 120-mm. caliber were kept at the motor pool.
- 14. In June 1952, instead of regular training the construction of the training area was being completed, and training was to start by the end of June.
- 15. A new firing range was built in the vicinity of Zhuri, north of Nova Hurka, and it was used by all arms by June 1952. The boundary of the firing range was the edge of the forest. It was permanently guarded and access from the road leading from Nova Hurka to Zhuri was prevented by a barricade of iron bars.
- 16. Several field paths, patrolled by military sentries, form the boundaries of the military training area. Border Guard patrols were on duty in the western part of the training area. Because the area was in the immediate vicinity of the Czecho-slovak-Bavarian border, the commanders of units were made personally responsible for their men and had to check their units three times a day.
- 17. Electricity for the training area was first supplied by a gas-powered generator, but in June 1952 two water turbines were delivered. One was placed near Nova Hurka, about 200 meters to the south, on the state highway leading to Stara Hurka, while the other one was placed on a brook running from the border to the west of Nova Hurka. Small dams were built above the turbines and new telegraph poles were also erected. The telephone exchange for the area was located in the forest, in the camp of the 26th Rifle Regiment.

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- 18. A tank unit with its garrison headquarters at Obytce, near Klatowy, was stationed south of Glaserwald. It had a rather large number of tanks which were believed to have been of the Stalin, or T-34 type. This unit was also subordinate to the 2nd Rifle Division. The tanks were believed to have come from the USSR because when they arrived at Glaserwald they bore inscriptions in Russian and Soviet five-pointed stars. The gun on these tanks was about three meters long and there was no muzzle brake at the end of the barrel. The turret was low and very wide. The regiment from Vimperk had about six self-propelled guns, which were of smaller caliber than those on the T-34s.
- 19. A rocket launcher unit was stationed at Kasperske Hory. Its rocket launchers were kept in the motor pool of the training area. They were similar to the Russian Katusha rocket launchers and were installed on American GMC vehicles.
- 20. During the winter of 1952-1953, several labor companies remained in the training area, where additional construction work was still to be performed. A courier used to arrive two or three times a day at the training area, bringing mail from the headquarters of the regiments and from division headquarters.

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